Views:

1. 1876- George Bancroft – HP: N/A – aim was to “preserve liberty” against British tyranny.
2. 1909- Carl Becker- HP: N/A – colonists were not only fighting the British they were in a kind of civil war; a contest for power between radicals and conservatives that led to the “democratization of American politics and society.” Also similar to the views of J. Franklin Jameson (1926) and Arthur M. Schlesinger (1917).
3. 1950s- Robert E. Brown (1965), Edmund S. Morgan (1956), and Bernard Bailyn (1967) - HP: (3rd person) *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* – mainly said that it wasn’t economic reasons that drove them but more of ideology.
4. Late 1960s- Jesse Lemisch and Dirk Hoerder, Joseph Ernst, Gary Nash (1979), Edward Countryman, and Thys Isaac – HP: (4th person)  *The Urban Crucible* – all said something commonly to say that it wasn’t ideological interpretations but social and economic tensions.
5. 1990s? - Linda Kerber, Mary Beth Norton, Silvia Frey, Colin Calloway, Gordon Wood (1992) – HP: (last person) *The Radicalism of the American Revolution* – All said that it was both ideological reasons and social/economic reasons that the origins of the American Revolution started.

I agree with the last group’s line of thinking. The American Revolution was caused not by only one factor but both because the British was being unfair and was a terrible government which was the ideologist reason, but the colonists were also facing some money problems from the war and were being taxed on so that was the economic/social reason.